[10191/3441]

METHOD FOR TRACKING AT LEAST ONE OBJECT IN A SCENE

Background Information

The present invention is based on a method for tracking at least one object in a scene according to the species of the independent patent claim.

Summary of the Invention

The method according to the present invention for tracking at least one object in a scene, having the features of the independent patent claim, has the advantage that it generates a signaling as a function of the dwell time of an object at a particular location. In this way, an atypical behavior pattern in a monitored scene in which moving objects are usually present is detected immediately. This may result in a more rapid alarm and thus in better monitoring. In the process, dwelling objects that have made the transition from movement to standstill are able to be detected and then result in a signal.

Advantageous improvements of the method for tracking at least one object in a scene, which are indicated in the independent claim, are rendered possible by measures and further refinements specified in the dependent claims.

It is especially advantageous that the signaling, which is generated as a function of the counter reading, results in an alarm. This means that an alarm is generated when an object

remains stationary for a predefined period of time, the predefineable time constituting a threshold value for the counter reading.

The movement of a particular object is described by a list or a matrix; in one line, the image coordinates of the object in the x-direction are stored at different instants for the individual images of an image sequence and, in a second line, the y-values are stored, that is, the vertical values in the scene at these instants. The x-value and the y-value at a predefined time instant represent a motion vector, i.e., in the movement direction of an object. If this motion vector is zero, a standstill is detected and the counter incremented. The list may be dynamically managed or, if a predefined number of list locations has been processed, it is possible that cumulative values are carried over into a new list for this object. This list representation makes it possible to monitor, and thereby track, several objects simultaneously. This is then managed with the aid of a processor of the video monitoring and administered in the associated memory. A camera, which generates the image sequence, acts as imaging element. The images are produced here at relatively long intervals of half a second, for instance, so as to be able to detect the corresponding motions in a meaningful manner. Such motion vectors in a list may also be generated between images that do not follow each other immediately, for instance when the movements are very slow, which allows high resolution of the motion. This may be done dynamically, i.e., if no movement is detected, a counter may simultaneously be started while the comparison continues up to a certain number of image sequences, above which a standstill is then conclusively detected, and the counter reading ultimately becomes relevant.

The list may then be newly initialized as soon as movement begins anew. If values for the object able to be detected by various object-detection methods are already available from a previous list, these may be carried over into the new list.

This also makes it possible to analyze an entire movement sequence, which then represents a very efficient method with respect to the memory resources.

Furthermore, it is advantageous that a reference image is generated so as to recognize an object in a simple manner. To generate a time and object template, a so-called reference image must be obtained that, if possible, contains only the background of the scene, without tracked objects. This reference image is generally obtained when no object is present, for example from the next-to-last image. This image may then be adopted as reference. This method is useful, in particular, for a small number of objects, which also make only a brief appearance in the scene. However, if many objects are tracked over longer periods of time, a reference image is generated in such a way that, after having determined the object positions in the instantaneous image, the reference image is carried over into the remaining area from the next-to-last image. This is referred to as local adaptation of the reference image.

The method according to the present invention is used in video monitoring, in particular, where at least one image generator, a processor, a memory and also output means are provided by which a signaling, such as an alarm, may then be implemented. However, the signaling may also be utilized as a signal for other systems. This video monitoring may be used to monitor a parking facility, in particular.

Brief Description of the Drawing

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention are shown in the drawing and explained in greater detail in the following description.

The figures show:

Figure 1 a block diagram of the video monitoring according to the present invention;

Figure 2 a flow chart of the method according to the present invention;

Figure 3 a first example of video monitoring;

Figure 4 a second example of video monitoring; and

Figure 5 a third example of video monitoring.

Specification

Video sensors based on modern computer architectures are able to detect objects moving in a directional manner in image sequences of stationary cameras. The monitoring normally tracks the beginning point at which predefined threshold values with respect to segment distance or size are exceeded. Such exceeding is detected by changes in the image signal caused by the movement of objects such as persons, for example, whereupon a corresponding signaling or image recording takes place. In this manner, the objective of raising an alarm concerning an unauthorized entry is realized.

According to the present invention, it is now possible to fully track objects across a scene. An object entering the scene is detected very quickly as a directionally moving object and monitored in the scene until the object leaves the scene again, such monitoring also being known as tracking. This is shown in Figure 3. At location 13, a person enters the scene monitored by an image generator, that is, a video sensor, for example, or some other camera, such as a heat image camera. Since the evaluation of the video monitoring detects movement only, the object is not yet detected in the first image sequence. Only at instant 14, after a movement had been detected, was this object identified. At instant 15, the

constantly moving object has left the monitored scene.

Figure 4 shows a second scenario. Here, too, a person enters the scene at instant 14 and is detected as a moving object at instant 14. However, the person stops moving at instant 16 and comes to a standstill, whereupon the method according to the present invention starts a counter in order to monitor the dwell time. A signaling will then be generated as a function of the dwell time. This signaling may mean an alarm, for instance.

Figure 5, in a third scenario, shows additional possibilities for a plurality of objects. An object 14 is detected as moving. At instant 17, a split is implemented here, that is, the object is split into two objects. This is detected by different motion vectors originating from the same object. Instant 18 shows a so-called merge, i.e., a merging of two objects, which may then lead to another split. This merge is caused by an additional object 19, which was detected as moving object 20. The first object leaves the scene at instant 21, while the second object makes the transition from movement to standstill at instant 22.

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of a video monitoring according to the present invention. An image provider, a monitoring camera 1 in this case, is connected to a processor 2. A memory 3 is connected to processor 2 via a data input/ output. By means of a data line, processor 2 is connected to a control 4, which is connected to a loudspeaker 5 on one side and to a display 6 on the other side.

Only one camera 1 is indicated here by way of example. However, a plurality of cameras may be provided so as to monitor several scenes simultaneously and have these operated by a processor 2. Furthermore, only one loudspeaker 5 and one display 6, which are used to output an alarm, are illustrated here by way of example. However, the signaling transmitted

from processor 2 to control 4 may be used as well. The method according to the present invention, which will now be elucidated on the basis of the flow chart shown in Figure 2, runs on processor 2. In method step 7, on the basis of the motion vector and with the aid of camera 1 and processor 2, a moving object is detected as shown in Figure 3. A list or matrix is prepared for this purpose in which each column, for instance, denotes a specific image in an image sequence, image sequences being separated by time intervals, such as one second, for example. Furthermore, the list has two lines defining the motion vector in a plane. This is normally defined by the coordinates x and y, for instance. Two lists illustrating this are shown in the following. In list 1, a motion vector having x-value 123 and y-value 12 is detected at instant 0. At instant 99, which corresponds to 50 seconds in this case, a standstill is counted that has already begun at instant 1, which corresponds to one second. This is a predefined list, that is, it allows only 100 new entries. For this reason, the list is newly initialized once instant 99 is reached and it is continued with the second list, which adopts the value. As shown, values 123 and 12 are reentered at instant 0 and standstill 0/0 at instant 1. However, the 50 seconds are then added at instant 2, and counting resumes anew.

List 1:

Instant	0	1	2	3	 99
X	123	1	2	0	 0
Y	12	0	3	0	 0
	0:00	0:01	0:02	0:03	0:50

List 1, newly initialized:

Instant	0	1	2	3
X	126	0	0	0
Y	15	0	0	0
		0:00	0:03	0:51	0:52

Using this list, the object is tracked in method step 8. If a standstill is detected in method step 9, namely by entries 0/0 in the list, the counter is started in method step 10. If this is not the case, the object continues to be tracked by the list. However, if the counter was started in method step 10, it is ascertained in method step 11 whether the threshold is reached, which is predefined. Reaching this threshold causes a signaling in method step 12. In this case, the signaling may be implemented by means of loudspeaker 5 or display 6, that is, by outputting an alarm, for instance. However, if this threshold is not reached and the object moves again, it is returned to method step 8 and the tracking of the object resumes.